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Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

Hon. Jay S. Turney's Appointments.

L. Jay S. Turney candidate for State's Attorney, will address the people of the XIth Judicial Circuit at the following places, at the times designated below. Having been confined at home by sickness for the last seven weeks, he hopes all who conveniently can, will turn out and hear him. He denies the charge of Negro Equality, made against the Republican party.

Other speakers will be present at most of these appointments.

Mount Carmel, Wabash Co.	Oct. 13
Wanborough, "	" 14
Providence, "	" 15
Lee Prairie, Edwards Co.	(night) " 15
Parsonburgh, Edwards Co.	" 16
Albion, "	(night) " 16
Centerville, Wayne Co.	" 17
New Haerford, "	(night) " 17
Mount Erie, "	" 18
Tyre P. O.	(night) " 18
Fairfield, "	" 19
Shattuc's Mills, White Co.	(night) " 20
Carmi, "	" 21
Hamilton, "	(night) " 22
New Baltimore, Wayne Co.	(night) " 23
Salem Carlton's Hamilton Co.	" 24
Benton, "	" 25
Belleville, St. C.	" 26
Lebanon, "	" 27
Grand Whit e Co.	10 A. M. " 29
Mount Vernon, "	7 P. M. " 29
Centerville, "	(night) " 30
Carlyle School House, Wabash Co.	" 31
Grand Prairie, "	" Nov. 1
Mount Carmel, "	" 2
Wanborough, "	(night) " 2
Providence, "	" 3
Lee Prairie, "	(night) " 3
Parsonburgh, "	" 4
Albion, "	(night) " 5
Centerville, Wayne Co.	" 6
New Haerford, "	(night) " 6
Mount Erie, "	" 7
Tyre P. O.	(night) " 7
Fairfield, "	" 8
Shattuc's Mills, White Co.	(night) " 9
Carmi, "	" 10
Hamilton, "	(night) " 12
New Baltimore, Wayne Co.	(night) " 13
Salem Carlton's Hamilton Co.	" 14
Benton, "	" 15
Belleville, St. C.	" 16
Lebanon, "	" 17
Grand White Co.	10 A. M. " 19
Mount Vernon, "	7 P. M. " 19
Centerville, "	(night) " 20
Carlyle School House, Wabash Co.	" 21
Grand Prairie, "	" 22
Mount Carmel, "	" 23
Wanborough, "	(night) " 23
Providence, "	" 24
Lee Prairie, "	(night) " 24
Parsonburgh, "	" 25
Albion, "	(night) " 26
Centerville, Wayne Co.	" 27
New Haerford, "	(night) " 27
Mount Erie, "	" 28
Tyre P. O.	(night) " 28
Fairfield, "	" 29
Shattuc's Mills, White Co.	(night) " 30
Carmi, "	" 31
Hamilton, "	(night) Nov. 2
New Baltimore, Wayne Co.	(night) " 3
Salem Carlton's Hamilton Co.	" 4
Benton, "	" 5
Belleville, St. C.	" 6
Lebanon, "	" 7
Grand White Co.	10 A. M. " 9
Mount Vernon, "	7 P. M. " 9
Centerville, "	(night) " 10
Carlyle School House, Wabash Co.	" 11
Grand Prairie, "	" 12
Mount Carmel, "	" 13
Wanborough, "	(night) " 13
Providence, "	" 14
Lee Prairie, "	(night) " 14
Parsonburgh, "	" 15
Albion, "	(night) " 16
Centerville, Wayne Co.	" 17
New Haerford, "	(night) " 17
Mount Erie, "	" 18
Tyre P. O.	(night) " 18
Fairfield, "	" 19
Shattuc's Mills, White Co.	(night) " 20
Carmi, "	" 21
Hamilton, "	(night) " 22
New Baltimore, Wayne Co.	(night) " 23
Salem Carlton's Hamilton Co.	" 24
Benton, "	" 25
Belleville, St. C.	" 26
Lebanon, "	" 27
Grand White

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

HOW THEY TRY TO DO IT.

Conspiracy to Defeat Lincoln in Illinois.

TWO NICE BIRDS.

If any of the Republicans of this city here doubted the purpose of the Chicago *Democrat* in comparing Lincoln with John Brown, or crediting that Lincoln's election will abolish slavery in the States by the action of the Federal government, and recommending that the Republican State Committee pay the fine and costs incurred by Hossack and Stout, out of money collected for legitimate campaign purposes, their doubts will be removed by the following, from the Illinois *State Register*, Douglas' home organ, edited by J. W. Sheahan, late of the Chicago *Times*. We invite the attention of Republicans to the action of their Mayor, informing them at the same time that he is in daily consultation with the leaders of the Douglas party in this city, devising ways and means of defeating the Republican ticket in Cook county and the State. The articles below are the fruits of that conspiracy:

[From the Illinois State Register, Douglas' organ.]

RESISTANCE TO THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW PAID FOR BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

LINCOLN ADVISES THAT COURSE!

Some time ago a citizen of Missouri came to Illinois to recover his slave, who had fled from service and labor. He was arrested; a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out and the negro was taken before Judge Caton, of the Supreme Court of this State, at the Court House in Ottawa. The case was heard, and upon the law and evidence, Judge Caton directed that the negro should be remanded to the custody of the officers to be delivered to his owner. The moment the decision was made, a mob rushed upon the officers, and in the court room, in the presence of the court, rescued the negro and run him off to Canada. Half a dozen of the ringleaders in the mob were arrested, were indicted in Chicago, were tried, and some of them convicted. One of those convicted was John Hossack, of Ottawa. He has been lately sentenced by Judge Drummond to pay a fine, and to stand committed until the fine is paid. When about to be sentenced, Mr. Hossack addressed the Court in a long and carefully prepared speech. He did not attempt to justify or glorify in having perpetrated it. He assumed to himself sometime his honor for having violated the order of a court room by rescuing a party in the custody of the officers. He justified his act in striking down the officers, and in breaking the furniture of the court room, to rescue the party ordered by the court into custody.

Mr. Lincoln's organs in Chicago publish Hossack's speech as a Republican document. A special meeting of the Republican State Committee was called, at which money has to be collected to pay off his fine and costs, and send him forth as a martyr, exhibiting the wounds sustained in the cause of Abraham Lincoln! In order that our readers may have the evidence of what we say, we give some extracts from the Chicago *Democrat* (Mr. Lincoln's Chicago organ) of October 3. That paper says:

SHALL WE DO OUR DUTY?

APPEAL TO THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

SHALL HOSSACK NOT IN JAIL?

We are obliged, in order to supply the extraordinary and unceasing demand for it, to reprint this morning the third time, the speech of John Hossack, delivered in the United States court, when asked why sentence should not be pronounced upon him for a violation of the fugitive slave law.

We first printed this remarkable speech on Friday morning. It immediately created a marked sensation in the city, notwithstanding the town was filled with the crowds who had gathered here to welcome Senator Douglas. Our regular edition was soon exhausted, and we printed a second edition to supply the demand for the speech at our counter. We next inserted the speech in our paper, for the second time, on Saturday morning. We were obliged to print three edi ions of this issue in order to supply the demand; and after our forms had been taken up again, orders came in for 500 copies which we were unable to supply, so that we are obliged to reprint it again to-day, and even the large extra we shall issue to-day, will provably fail to satisfy the demand which will be made for the paper.

* * * * * * *

Let the people go to see Mr. Hossack to-day in jail. They need not be ashamed or afraid to go—

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
A willing and contented mind
Mocks at these things."

and the deed for which John Hossack is imprisoned in our common goal sheds a halo of glory around it gloomy walls which no man to-day need be ashamed to abide.

* * * * * * *

But Mr. Hossack believed he was violating no law. Read his speech, and see if his defence is not unanswerable. Every day we hear of free negroes being stolen from the coast of Africa, and brought to our shores. Now, there is every reason to believe that Jim Gray, the negro for whose rescue Mr. Hossack is punished, was stolen, five or six years ago, from the coast of Africa, and was never legally a slave. The fugitive slave law provide for the most free retribution of free black man to any kidnapper who may come after them. It provides only for the return of slaves. Mr. Hossack did not believe Jim Gray to be a slave.

* * * * * * *

Ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ! go and see John Hossack! REMEMBER HIM FOR OBEYING THE COMMANDS OF HIS REDEEMER, WHO HAS TOLD US TO REMEMBER THOSE IN BONDS AS BOUND WITH THEM, AND TO VISIT THE PRISON. On this Sabbath morning he hears the sweet chimes of the church bells—but He Peter, the Apostle, he is imprisoned; and as yet the angel of the Lord has not appeared to break his bonds. The days of miracles are past. The disciples of old prayed for Peter's liberation, and as they prayed the gate for each of them opened in question. It will take paying as well as praying to get John Hossack out of jail.

* * * * * * *

When the present State Central Committee of the Republican party was formed, every other item, except old line Abolitionism, was carefully tunnelled and unrepresented upon the Committee. The old Whig party was represented; the old Know Nothing party was represented; but especial pains were taken to exclude the old line Abolition party. The old line Abolitionists have no representation upon the State Central Committee of our party.

But while thus excluded with every precaution, from all participation in the direction and control of the party, the old line Abolitionists are not excluded from the high privilege of contributing to the expense of the party. That division of the labor of the campaign, on the contrary, is peculiarly left to them. No other set of men have contributed so liberally and so frequently as they have. We know what is going on. It is only a few days since, old line Abolitionists, from one county number in the State of New York contributed one thousand dollars to the Republican funds, and this is no isolated case. The old line Abolitionists of this city and county are continually called upon for this purpose. They never turn a deaf ear.

* * * * * * *

Mayor Wentworth is ready to pay the fine of Mr. Hossack, as soon as the means are provided for the payment of the costs of the suit.

We call on the Republican Central Committee to take this matter at once into consideration, and to act upon it promptly. The longer it is delayed the worse it will be. The bill of expenses is constantly increasing, and every day makes it heavier. The Republican Committee have received large sums from the brethren of Mr. Hossack. To what better, to what more appropriate use could they devote some of this money than to the liberation of this man? Are they going to wait until the Democrats themselves step forward and do what we ought to do at a day's notice?

Citizens of Chicago! Lovers of Freedom! Natives of Scotland! Ministers of the gospel of Jesus! Old Line Aboli ionists! Republicans! Go and see John Hossack to-day, and be assured that in doing so you will be doing a work of love and mercy, and one acceptable in the sight of heaven. And having seen him, come back to your homes and determine what shall be done to liberate him.

Will the Central Committee do anything? Are they afraid they will hurt the party? Are Herr Kriesmann's champagne suppers more important than the liberation of John Hossack? Shall we have a public meeting?

To which tirade of balderdash and bumbug, the *State Register*, thus responds, excelling Wentworth, if possible in the number and mendacity of his assertions.

We understand from Chicago, that a messenger was immediately sent to Springfield to take Lincoln's advice, as to whether the State Committee should pay off Hossack's fine and costs. It is urged that Hossack and all his companions are leaders in the Republican party, and that it is due to them that the funds of the Republican party should be appropriated for their relief. Hossack and his friends put into practice the Republican theory and principles, and they will have just cause to complain unless the party protects them in this case.

We understand further that Lincoln has responded that the committee should release Hossack, but not until a few days before the election. He says it will not do in the middle and southern parts of the State to have it known that he is for the release and discharge of persons who violate the fugitive slave law, and mob the judges of the Supreme Court of this State for deciding that a slave is a slave!

The Chicago *Democrat* can breathe easily. Lincoln is for relieving Hossack; he would prefer that a mob would take him out of jail, but that thing won't do until after election!

But not content with the outrageous falsehoods comprised in the above, the *Register* shamelessly returns to the charge, and in another article piles up the agony thus:

REPUBLICANISM UNMASKED.—In another place our readers will find a powerful illustration of Republicanism. The Republican State Committee has been called upon to pay the fine and costs of the parties convicted at Chicago, of resisting Judge Caton in his court room at Ottawa, and of rescuing a fugitive slave. The fine and costs are nearly $2,000.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE ARE TO PAY THE BILL!

Now is that the only evidence of the Abolitionism of Lincoln and his followers. We have the evidence of a Republican paper of Chicago, that within a few days, ay! At old line Abolitionists, of New York, has subscribed one thousand dollars to aid Lincoln's election in Illinois!

Lincoln is regarded by the Abolitionists as their candidate, and to the Chicago *Democrat* it will say, that every one of the thousand dollars by the Abolitionists to elect Lincoln is not an isolated case.

Since, then, Democrats and Union loving men,

EMAN

of Illinois, is the proof that the Republicans of your State are offering premiums to the Abolitionists to rescue fugitive slaves and mob the courts, and in return the Abolitionists are to give Lincoln a hearty support.

REMARKS.

The *Democrat* is a secret but fortunately harmless enemy of the Republican party in the County, State and Nation. Nominally supporting Lincoln, its real object is his defeat; professedly friendly to Trumbull, it is moving all its machinery to compass his overthrow; pretending to be governed by the usages of the party, in the County its editor, in secret, is plotting for the success of the candidates whom the whole strength of the party will oppose. Radicalism just now is its forte —not the radicalism which is the outgrowth of conviction, but the outward show thereof, put on for a purpose, and that purpose the triumph of the Democracy. Its comparisons of Lincoln to John Brown; its frequent declarations that the purpose of the Republican organization is the overthrow of Slavery in the States by the action of the Federal government, and its crowning insinuation that Lincoln is the man for that work; its attempt to identify the party with the act of two of its enemies, Hossack and Stout, and its recommendations that party funds, raised, if raised at all, for a legitimate and specific purpose, be directed to the payment of the costs and fines which these men have incurred; its former boast that "We," (the editor of the *Democrat*,) nominated Lincoln in a private caucus held at "our" office, on the second day of the Chicago Convention, because he was more radical than Seward; its shallow falsification of Lincoln's name, calling it *Abram* instead of Abraham, and its caution to all Republican editors so to spell it, on the day after the nomination was made—a device to throw ridicule upon our candidate which was momentarily successful; its constant parade of the "irrepressible conflict," put forward in a way which neither Seward nor Lincoln would approve; its blather about the coming jubilee, which, according to it, depends upon the action of Congress and the Executive and Lincoln's success; and its general curvetings and snortings, which have led many men to believe that the editor had been struck with idiocy or insanity,—these things are no evidence of the real object or normal drift of that journal. Behind this show of rabidness, which even Abolitionists who are sensible must disprove, there is a settled purpose to lay Lincoln to the land. Avowing the sentiments which are daily put forth in the *Democrat* as the sentiments of the Republican party, Lincoln would be left without a corporal's guard at his back, and his vote in November would fall below that of his least dangerous competitor, Gerrit Smith. The people are not yet prepared for disunion and civil war, even for the doubtful prospect of liberating four millions of enslaved men. The *Democrat* knows this and plays unceasingly and ingeniously upon the fears. There is not a Douglas stump orator in all Egypt who has not copy of the *Democrat* in his pocket. There is not a speech made for Douglas in which it is not quoted. There is not an inferior newspaper of the Douglas and free-whisky stamp which has not praised its truthfulness and zeal; there is not a pro-slavery man in all Illinois who has not hugged himself with delight when his eye has met the trash which the *Democrat* prints. "Look here," say the orators of the Douglas faction, "here's the Chicago *Democrat*. Is it not Republican? Did "not John Wentworth nominate Lincoln? Is "he not his right hand man?" Will you "doubt evidence like this? Listen!" And then follows abundant quotations in which doctrines that have no place in the Republican creed are insidiously put forward; in which the hypocricy of Republicans who deny them is rebuked, and in which Lincoln, Trumbull and their friends are made responsible for all the balderdash which John Wentworth is pleased to utter, "Did I not tell you so?" 'Nigger "equality;' interference with Slavery in the "States;' hearty encomiums of John Brown," and invitations to more insurrections where- "by the Southern half of this country will be "lighted up with the flames of burning dwel- "lings, and made horrible with the shrieks of "women and children subject to the nameless "atrocities and infinite vengeance of the igno- "rant but ill-crated blacks!" is the triumphant exclamation; and the speaker sits down amid a whirlwind of applause! Let any reader imagine the effect of words like these upon the natives of slave States in Illinois, who are willing to go with us for restricting Slavery, for maintaining the power of Congress over the Territories, for freedom of speech, for an economical administration the influence of which will be decidedly in favor of free labor, for open mails and even-handed justice all around the board; but whose sociables, and ties of kindred are all among slaveholders, and he can not fail to see with which the *Democrat* is edited, and the irreparable mischief which, if its reputation were decent and its circulation wider, it might do. We take the sting out of its articles by declaring their purpose and stripping the disguise off the man who conceives and prints them. His object is to so identify Mr. Lincoln and the Republican movement with the Abolition party proper that they will fail in all the doubtful districts. We would be glad to believe, otherwise, but the evidence is overwhelming that that is his purpose, or that the man is stark mad. At the same time, his exertions are bent to one other point, and that is to preserve his doubtful standing with the party which he treacherously assails under the guise of a friend. Hence to-day he will give his readers on his first page a series of paragraphs which Garrison would approve, and in another column, will advocate no more nor no less than the Republican faith. Assailed for his treachery, he will point to his moderate sentiments as proof of his truth; but make no explanation of or apology for his feigned radicalisms which are ever quoted to the injury and discredit of the Republican cause. Truth and falsehood, moderation and insanity, are artfully mixed, but the truth does no good, while, like an echo, the falsehood is everywhere reverberated. Is not this plain? Are not the hypocrisy and treachery which dictate the course he pursues, apparent? Whence his new-born zeal for Hossack and Stout? Did he ever give a dollar to a panting fugitive? Has he ever before remonstrated against the execution of the barbarous fugitive slave law? Has he ever distinguished himself by his anti-slavery zeal? Have his votes in Congress or the columns of his newspaper given evidence of this doctrine to which he is now committed? No! But here is an object to be accomplished. His radicalism, he hopes, will frighten Central Illinois and Egypt, and diminish the Republican vote, wherever it can be imposed on the people as evidence of the faith to which Republicans hold. It will, he believes, give him a claim upon a class of men to whom he looks for support of that mongrel People's Ticket, in the concocting of which he is daily check-by-jowl with the bitterest and most uncompromising pro-slavery men in Illinois. We shall see if this double treachery will succeed. We shall see if there is any class of men, deserving the restriction of Slavery, who will be frightened by the bug-a-boos which this man raises. We shall see if the Republicans, no matter of what degree of radicalism, can be humbugged by professions of anti-slavery zeal, the object of which is the defeat of Trumbull and the election of an avowed nigger-driver in his place?

THE REVERSE OF IT.

The publication of the proof of Douglas' complicity in the Lecompton Constitution in these columns yesterday morning produced an unwonted commotion among the personal and political friends of that gentleman. That after all his fine speeches about Popular Sovereignty —after his labored magazine articles in which he traced back "my great principle" to the rebellion of the American colonies against the parent government—after he had split the Charleston Convention and the Democratic party for the sake of the "sacred rights of self-government"—that after all this it should turn out, that Douglas himself, not John Candlebox Calhoun, was the arch traitor who planned the Lecompton outrage, who sought to give a fatal blow to true popular sovereignty in Kansas, and who, in his own eloquent language, endeavored in sham a constitution repugnant to the people of Kansas

MAN

down their unwilling throats, was a little too much for human patience, and curses, "not loud but deep," were heaped upon his head by those who, only a few evenings ago, had well nigh split their throats in giving him hospitable welcome home. Had the charge rested upon the assertion of a single individual, it would scarcely have commanded the credence even of Douglas' political enemies; but when the testimony of a score of witnesses, some of them heretofore warm admirers and supporters of Douglas, concurred in every material point to fasten the infamy upon him, even his most ardent supporters could not but admit that the proof was as complete as the charge was damning. Many a man who has perversely shut his eyes to the inconsistencies of Douglas—who has refused to see the cheat he is practicing in professing to be for popular sovereignty and for the Dred Scott decision at one and the same time—who has tried to believe, under all the varied circumstances of his position, that he was honest in his principles and patriotic in his aims will not be able to resist any longer the conviction that he is as rotten and unscrupulous a demagogue and trickster as the world has ever produced. Thousands who supported him in 1858, will regret that these disclosures were not made two years earlier, so as to have secured his defeat in the senatorial contest. We place a high estimate upon the brazen assurance, the unblushing effrontery of the man; but it does not seem possible that even he can go around the country, after this, talking about "my great principle" and of his devotion to the "sacred right of self-government." But whatever he may do or not do, he cannot prevent the stampede of those men who have before honestly and in good faith supported him under the mistaken belief of his honesty and purity as a statesman.

Light for the Democracy—Sheahan and McCormick.

There are but few Democrats in Chicago who have not a lively recollection of the peculiar circumstances under which Mr. Sheahan retired from the Chicago *Times*—sacrificing the proud position he had earned for his paper and for himself, after six years of arduous labor for the sake of the party. All remember that at the last moment, when his successors had had possession of his office for days, a paper was presented to him which, under the circumstances, he was forced to sign, by which he was prohibited from owning or even writing for a political paper in some five, six or eight States of the Union. These things are probably all remembered by the Democracy of Chicago, but they are not perhaps aware of a subsequent chapter in the history of the case. Mr. Sheahan was applied to by the Democratic State Committee to go to Springfield and edit the State paper during the campaign, they to pay him for his services. He consented for two reasons:—One from a natural desire to serve his party in the most effectual manner in his power; and the second, because he stood in need of the money offered him.

The Democratic State Committee at once addressed a letter to Mr. McCormick, stating that they stood in need of Mr. Sheahan's services, and requesting him to give his consent to his editing the State paper. That letter was addressed to Chicago, but McCormick was not in it, and it was referred by the Congressional "Banshee who sings the rapture" at the *Times and Herald* office. In course of time the State Committee received a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Sheahan, in his florid, rhetorical flourishes and inane platitudes, sufficiently demonstrated that the letter never emanated from the writer whose name it bore. The letter acknowledged the receipt of the request of the Committee, and contained a peremptory refusal to listen to it. The Committee responded that Mr. Sheahan had already gone to work and was doing good service and urged the Reaper to re-consider. The Reaper, it seems, under the advice of his "Governor" who hates Sheahan, has answered again that he will not consent, and will not lay down his arms until Sheahan is driven from the State. He thus allows his personal hatred, or the weak envy of McComas, to place him in the position of refusing to the Democratic party the services so essential to its campaign, and of taking from a poor man the privilege of earning a support for himself and family.

Little do the Democracy know, when they use "Gov." McComas' operating his bellfeathers on the boards at North's Theatre, that he is the prime mover in the malignant persecution with which Sheahan has been pursued, and which intends, as soon as the election is over, to cover him with law suits for advocating the cause of Democracy and of Douglas in the State of Illinois. Perhaps, if they did know it, the "Banshee" might not roar so loudly and so conspicuously before the Democracy of Chicago.

A DEMOCRAT.

$100 Reward.

OTTAWA WIDE AWAKE CLUB ROOM, Oct. 4, 1860.

At a meeting of our club in said rooms last evening, the following article taken from the *Times and Herald's* was read:

COME OVER.—In the Ottawa Douglas Legion which appeared in the grand torch light procession Friday night, there were six men who belonged to the Ottawa Wide Awakes and marched in the Seward procession last Tuesday night. Upon their arrival home joined the Democracy

GEO. BRISTOL, President.

Slave-holders only to Vote.

Some of our laboring classes think very hard of the *sneering* and *contemptuous* manner in which Yankee speaks of white persons at the North, who stand over the wash tub, and cook around fireides. Other thought still harder of the *scornful* manner in which he speaks of white men at the North, blacking boots and driving carriages, characterizing both the occupation of white men and women who do so, as degrading menial service. Such feelings are natural in its bearing upon our own citizens, *nine tenths of* whom are degraded, according to Yancey's views of the dignity of labor. But this is nothing to what awaits us, if a "Southern Confederacy" shall be established. The wealth and aristocracy of the "cotton States" will be represented in that Confederacy, and will control it, and the right of voting will be limited to those who own slaves. The Government will be that of a "Slave Oligarchy," and none but the owners of slave property will be allowed to vote. In this way they will get rid of the Irish and German vote, and the native poor of our own country!

We clip the above from Parson Brownlow's paper. We are afraid the Parson is "unsound." The slave holders must look after the Parson. Next thing he will be an abolitionist.

Another Significant Accession—The President pof the American State Council of New York, Declares for Lincoln.

General A. H. Prescott, President of the American State Council, late an earnest friend of Bell and Everett, and one of the committee which consummated the fusion at Syracuse, comes out for Lincoln, in a long and forcible letter. He declares that he cannot affiliate with the Breckinridge faction; and concludes, that the only process by which Lane can be kept out of the Presidential chair, is the election of Lincoln. The following are the material portions of Gen. Prescott's letter:

"I have, until the recent fusion, supported the Union electoral ticket made at Syracuse, at the meeting of the Douglas State Convention. I did so for the reason that I sincerely desired the election of Bell and Everett, and distinctly understood that the ten electors upon that ticket, known as Union men, would, if elected, cast their votes for them.

"I have not at any time believed that Douglas and Johnson have any good prospect of success. The most that can be done by them is to carry a sufficient number of electoral votes in the North to prevent the election of the Republican candidate.

"Suppose, after the electors are chosen in the various States of the Union, that it is apparent that there can be no election by the electors chosen, and it should require but a small number of votes to be turned from Everett to Lane to secure to the larger number of votes than Everett, is it not certain, in view of the state of things that would exist, but Everett would be cheated. The Administration would have a majority, say, in the Senate of the United States, and will elect Lane if he succeeds in getting a sufficient number of electoral votes, so that he can be a candidate.

"The money and influence of the present corrupt Administration (which would be consistent if Lane should be elected,) would all be brought into requisition to secure his election at any cost. And when we consider that they will have the entire South to support it, and to us all the opponents of the Republicans that may, by chance, be elected in any of the free States, I have come to the conclusion that, in case there is no election by the electors, Lane will be elected Vice President of the Senate, and thus become President. At all events, the interests, in my judgment, are too important to be trusted to such doubtful responsibilities.

"As a member of the committee of thirty, two appointed at the Utica State Convention, I said to the committee, when in session at Syracuse, that I would not vote for an elector in favor of Breckinridge and Lane.

"I will not do it, for the reason that I detest and reject their principles. I believe that Judge Douglas, in all his public speeches, is trying to demonstrate there is no allegiance or cession party, utters the whole truth, and that his suggestions are wise and patriotic; and that it is a paramount duty to set in such a way as will secure their certain defeat.

"I am, therefore, compelled to withdraw my support from the fusion electoral ticket; and in doing so, I regret to disagree with some personal associates and friends; who, I doubt not, intend to be patriotic in the discharge of their political duties."

"I have come to the conclusion to cast my vote for the Republican candidates, for the reason that I believe that the contest in reality is between Lincoln and Lane, and that the interests of the whole Union will be best promoted by their election.

"Truly yours, A. H. PRESCOTT."

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 11, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

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CHAS. REYNOLDS.

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[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

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J. R. Morey, of Clayton, exhibited an immense Chester white sheet. This sheet would weigh six hundred pounds easy. I have a high opinion of this breed of swine, and to cross with the Suffolk or Essex will make a very valuable

THE KANSAS FAMINE.

Appeals to the People of Chicago.

BIRNS, Marshall Co., K. T., Oct. 4, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The Irving Colony, located in Marshall Co., K. T., beg leave to call your attention to the following appeal:

There has been here an unprecedented drouth, scarcely any rain having fallen for an entire year. Gardens and cultivated fields are a failure. Corn is selling for one dollar per bushel, and must soon be higher. Potatoes and other vegetables we can only obtain by going for them to the towns on the Missouri River and paying the whole their extravagant prices. Many of our families are disheartened. Some have, and many more are, talking of abandoning their homes here and fleeing to the States. The officers of the colony have been sorely perplexed to know what best to advise to do. We have said, and have now in operation, a steam saw-mill and grist mill, and expected to prosecute building and other improvements this fall and winter, and give employ to many here. But the drouth has stopped our grist mill, and the demand for our lumber and town-lots and farm claims is out short, and we are unable to give employ to the many that expected it of us.

What shall we do? Shall we advise families that they have expended their all in moving and starting here, their new homes, to abandon them and flee to the States, where corn is plenty? Or shall we do what we are doing, appeal to you to assist us in procuring loans to help us out of this emergency?

The Irving Colony was incorporated by the Kansas Legislature last winter. The families are from different States of the Union. One object prominent with the colony is the building up in Irving of an institution of learning that may meet the wants of this region of Kansas for years to come.

Our colony will give for moneys sent us, as follows: to wit:

For every $10, a town lot in Irving; for every $50, an out-lot of five acres; for every $100, forty acres of land within five miles of Irving. The colony obtained their lands at Government prices, and are thus enabled to put their prices thus low, and have on their sales funds to prosecute their Church and School buildings, and Hotel and other improvements we planned this fall and winter.

Or, if preferred by those sending us money, we will, in lieu of lots and lands, give the colony's notes for sums sent, payable two years from date, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

Irving is located 80 miles west of Atchison, and in the valley of the Big Blue river (a valley in natural beauty and attractiveness for a home, not surpassed in Kansas,) and is on the great parallel route from the Missouri River to the Kansas gold-fields. It is only 500 miles from Atchison via Irving to Denver City.

If Irving can be sustained in this crisis, it cannot fail to become one of the leading towns in the interior of Kansas.

With the funds we received, we propose to keep in one or more of the stores in Irving, provisions and clothing for sale, payable in labor, and by means of the labor prosecute the erection of the buildings we had planned.

The families of the colony are not used to begging. Sober and industrious, had the ruling so long looked for come, they would have had an abundance and to spare.

We ask for loans, that we may give employ to many a family that may otherwise ere long suffer from hunger and destitution.

For the truth of our statements and the character of our colony, we refer you to the clergy and business men of Atchison and Leavenworth, to the Hon. James Harlan or Hon. Preston B. Plumb, members of the families, and to the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., of New York City, who visited us in August last, and who has a son a member of the colony.

May we hear from you in reply?

By order of the Colony,

WM. W. JARDINE, President.

L. A. ELLIS, Secretary.

P. S.—We have addressed a similar appeal to the clergymen of your city.

YSEULTI, Marshall Co., K. T., Sept. 16, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Allow me as a resident of Kansas, and an eye-witness of the desolating effects of drouth and tornado in this north-western part of the country, to help you form a correct opinion respecting the conflicting reports that reach you from this Territory. In common with other parts of the country, Marshall county was wasted by drouth for the year previous to last July. All kinds of garden stuff wilted and died, and the corn turned yellow at the roots, with a little stunted ear of a cob appearing, in the place of a ear. Still we hoped for rain, but the last chance fled, when, on July 3d, a violent hurricane swept over the land, accompanied by a heavy shower of hail, which fell large as hen's eggs, cutting the corn to the ground, levelling the grass, and stripping the timber bare as in winter. The storm passed in a south-easterly direction, throwing down and uprooting many houses in its course. Outside of this storm-track, which is about 15 miles wide, a little corn will be raised, estimated at from five to ten bushels to the acre.

At the present time corn meal is $1 per bushel, and extremely scarce. Cattle and hogs are low, and money almost impossible to be had. Starvation or depopulation are the only alternatives. Settlers are already leaving this famine-stricken land. Let me beg of you, sirs, to appeal to the farmers of Illinois in behalf of their brethren in Kansas, many of whom must certainly perish during the coming winter, unless they receive succor from the bountiful granary of Illinois.

We have been overrun of late by Federal proscription, our lands have been rushed into market before the sod crop was raised, and now this year's crop is completely destroyed; we are compelled to throw ourselves upon the generosity of the freemen of Illinois, or abandon Kansas to the exultant clutches of a cruel and tyrannical administration. Will Illinois and Iowa consent that Kansas shall become again a howling wilderness, or that the stalwart pioneers who have battled and won this country for freedom shall suffer the pangs of hunger through no fault of their own? Will they desert us in our extremity? I think not.

Yours, very respectfully,

ALFRED C. INNESS.

The undersigned, citizens of Marshall county, Kansas, certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the condition of the people of this county, and we cheerfully endorse our friends in Illinois to take the subject into consideration, and to communicate with us.

W. H. H. TROSPER, J. WHY WOODS,
JONAS BURRELL, STEPH SEARTON,
SAM. B. VARNEY, H. VARNEY,
BENTON HALE, GEO. W. NULL,
WM. MORRISON, WM. GRAPES.

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CHAS. REYNOLDS.

Land Monopoly.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

PANTON, FOUR CO. Ill. Oct. 1860.

We rejoice to see the subject of our public lands is being made a prominent issue in the present Campaign, and hope that it will be kept before the people, until we have laws that will effectually prevent speculation in lands, and the creation of landed aristocracies and facilitate the division of land in small farms, among proprietors, yeomanry, not tenants, serfs or slaves. And we hope that, till this great guarantee for Republican institutions be obtained, the people, the whole people, will keep their eyes open at the polls and be sure about the intentions of those for whom they vote. Ever since the nation had any public lands, which is ever since 1788, we have more property speaking, ever since the present Constitution began to operate, in 1789, the policy of the Federal Government has been the creation of landed aristocracy. It grows by kind enough to aid me by speaking a word through your paper.

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English; incomparably better than that of the Irish. Why? Because the revolution of 1789 swept away all the landed aristocracy and wholesome laws have prevented their re-establishment. The subdivision of land among *owners* is an ample guarantee for free government in France. We ought to keep continually in view, that our revolution and our liberty were the necessary results of the social system established in the New England States. They were founded—the subdivision of land among the independent yeomanry. The system began in New England, and was followed by the three Middle States; and without New England, the revolution would not have begun, and could not have succeed ed.

Add to keeping all this continually in view, we should never sell another acre of land, except-ing to an actual settler; nor permit a family to be expelled from a homestead farm. The policy of the government should be the creation of that bulwark of freedom, a yeomanry of small proprietors, cultivating the land which they own. It was the proud boast of Martin Van Buren "that he was the first President who recommended a pre emption law." It was a worthy recommendation, and one which modern, patent democracy might do well to imitate after. Sophistical issues and "my principle," however, seems to be of more importance, and will continue to be so so long as the supremacy of the country follow the cohorts of the Swiss Guards and the mercenary powers of the Democratic party, who just now are more interested in planting *slavery* issued by the South, compelling them to fit out privateers against their property and interests. Presence, if you wish to wreak evil "landed monopoly." If you wish to secure homes for yourselves and children, follow the flag that has inscribed upon its folds the noble sentiment, *Free Territories and free homes for free men*," and vote for Lincoln.

J. B. BARROWS.

Fusion by a Fusionist.

As the Oppositionists of New York—Dougs, Brecks and Bells—seem to have perfected their fusion, the following from one of the most distinguished Democrats of the State, will be interesting:

[From the New Orleans Courier.]

COURTLAND VILLAGE, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Our State Committee are negotiating with the friends of Douglas for a "fusion." They write me that they are "reconnoitring with our friends at Washington." I detest fusion by my frankly, at the outset, that I would much prefer that no fusion take place, in the first place it seems to me to let us down from the moral dignity of our position. It proclaims that our divorce from the "political gamblers" who buy, and sell and swap, and cheat, and lie, and overturn National Conventions, is a mere *simulo matrimonii*, but simply a temporary "separation," that by and by we shall again *cuddle under the same dirty bed clothes*. Fusion is not the way to build up a sound, and honest, and above all, a permanent party. And we begin with a trade we shall soon end in a trade.

Secondly, I dont believe the fusion would do any good. The old-line Whigs and the Americans give a portion of our State candidates their enthusiastic support in the fall election of 1859, while we were all together in the honey-moon ardor, of a recent "Union." The candidates supported by the old-line Whigs and Americans were elected, with one exception, by as strong a nominal majorities. Now, every indication goes to show that these allies have lost at least one-third, and probably more than the strength they commanded in 1859. I do not know of any prominent men of that stamp in my vicinity who support the Bell-Douglas fusion, or who will support it. I do not think it would help the party to it. It is a moderate computation to say that the Americans, &c., will lose 10,000 of the votes they cast in 1859, *and every one of these votes will go for Lincoln.*

As, when united ourselves, and aided by the Americans, we barely matched the Republicans, it follows that the defection of ten thousand Americans to Lincoln would put us in a minority of twenty thousand. I grant that there is to be some defection in the Republican ranks—*and so there will be in our own.* If we should set down the Republican defection to them, then it would bring the parties even again. The most sanguine calculation of the Republicans, of Seward sore-heads, can not put their number higher, or, it seems to me, figure out a more favorable result for us. And now let there be another weight inevitably to be thrown into the Republican scale in the event of the triple alliance, not included in the previous estimate, not, indeed to be so strong, as the one just in consequence of that alliance. There are multitudes of rule-or-ruin Douglas men in this State who will do nothing with a fusion ticket. Breckinridges better chance than Douglas. *If Breckinridge succeeds, they are politically anathisized.* If Lincoln succeeds, they start even with us in the race of 1864. Their vote would be comparatively prefer the success of Lincoln. There are also multitudes of Breckinridge men, in this State who would accept a Douglas surrender by wild horses than vote for Douglas, whom they regard as *unsound* both personally and politically. Then there is a branch of the foreign vote likely to come in for Lincoln. Breckinridges better chance than Douglas. *If Breckinridge succeeds, they are politically anathisized.* If Lincoln succeeds, they start even with us in the race of 1864. Their vote would be comparatively prefer the success of Lincoln. There are also multitudes of Breckinridge men, in this State who would accept a Douglas surrender by wild horses than vote for Douglas,

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ays of hand kerchiefs for 87½cts. and
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offer at the lowest possible prices.

IL CLOTHS.

we offer a large and unrivalled assortment,
ll quality, style or price, from the cheapest
ade, factory, in widths of one yard, pasted-
ed and unpainted, at prices from three shillings
per yard. Also, Rosary Sheet Oil Cloths,
ches wide, at 75 cents per yard. Also, Table
ths 6-4 wide, 87½ cents per yard. Also—Table oil
ths and 4-4 by the yard, and Stair Oil Cloths in

TINGS AND RUGS.

Mattings, for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c.,
ches, front one-half to two yards wide; Canton
Mattings, in white and checked, also, cocoa
, painted 3 and 4 yards wide; Mosaic, Velvet,
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Anchors and Sheep-skin Mats of the greatest
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Lace Curtains, in pairs and by the yard,
Muslin, Curtain Lace, Bindings, Fringes,
Tassels, Gimps, Cords, Loops, Bands, Rings,
in wood, brass or gilt, Lift Curtain Chains and
Tie Yarn, Screw, Hangers, Cornice, Gilt Bands,
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Trimmings necessary. Curtain Poles, Wood
Trimmings necessary. Curtain Poles, Wood
Gold and Bronze Poles, Cornice Pole Fixtures,
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Linens in patterns and by the yard. Linen Sapboards,
Marseilles Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
ites, Linen and Cotton Pillow Casings, Towels,
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Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and
Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows,
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As a preventive and cure of Fever and Ague, Dr. Hostetter's CELE-
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THE EXQUISITE BEAUTY
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Call for a Quart Bottle, in cases of one and two dozen,
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Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Rose Plant
is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases,
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valuable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE,
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Established, A. D. 1751.—Bran-
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act body, which occasion that peculiar heavy feeling in
saith, headache, &c. These purely vegetable pills do not
act upon healthy parts, except to eliminate and purify them;
hence they never need a valuable life, and Brandreth's
Pills should, therefore, be in every house ready.
Dr. James Lull, of Pontefract, N. Y., writes, Aug. 31,
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"I had with a man three weeks ago who had slightly
sprained his finger two or three days before, which caused
considerable pain, swelling, and violent fever. When I saw
him, the pain and swelling had extended to its shoulder,
causing him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark
colored, and on the point of mortification. I got there at
10 o'clock, and during the night I gave him a whole box of
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Those who are Curious to wit-
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wire and number of springs required, also weight for
Freight or Passenger Cars.
All orders with hole over one inch in diameter are de-
signed for roller springs. These Springs are in use on the
following roads leading out of Chicago, and to their
others we respectfully refer:
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION,
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY,
ALTON & CHICAGO,
CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
my 27 27 Astor House, Wells street, Chicago.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT
VENTILATION. LESTER'S IMPROVED FUR-
NACE AND STOVES.
LESTER'S PATENT have been obtained upon this
system as a VENTILATOR. It is unsurpassed as a
heater, and as a Ventilator is superior to any other device
for Ventilation.
VENTILATION
is more like the old fashioned fire place than any other
plan, while the heat warmed by the fire-place is saved, and
the foul air is carried off by the chimney. Also, the cold air
comes out of the room, and their places supplied with pure
air. It can be moderated, and is safe to place in
Churches, Schools, Halls and Private Dwellings supplied
with pure air.
Also, Rose Iron Work, Registers, Ventilators, and
Grates.
Furnaces put up in all parts of the country.
REFERENCES: W. H. Hoyne, Chicago Cutter & Bacon,
Architects; W. H. Wells, Sup. Public Schools; James
Wait, Esq., Board of Education.
M. W. LESTER, Palentee,
53 Lasalle street, Post Office Box 3809.
Chicago, July 14th, 1860. 1y14-c780 ly

HENDERSON'S

HOT AIR FURNACES.

These Furnaces are the result of many years of practical
experience and are now scientifically presented to the pub-
lic as unequalled in points of
*Heating Capacity, Durability, Ease of
Management, and the quality of
Moist Air.*
TO ANY OTHER KNOWN.
By 2 tall apartments to be heated are filled with fresh,
healthful warm air, perfectly free from injurious effects
of gases—with the most delicate ventilation.
Over 7 furnaces have been in use in Lake City for the past
three years, and have invariably given satisfaction.
Call or send for one at Wholesale to
JOSEPH C. HENDERSON, Manufacturer,
122 South Clark street, Chicago.

Henderson's Parlor Grates
Now rank the highest premium at the Mechanic's Institute,
Chicago, and for beauty of design, smoothness of finish,
economy of consuming, and for cleanness, are not ex-
celled, a fire or any other market. Fifty different patterns,
for Wholesale and Retail. JOSEPH C. HEN-
DERSON, Manufacturer, 122 South Clark street.

THE TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE
Received the highest premium at the Fair of the Chicago
Mechanic's Institute.
The greatest improvement ever made in Cooking Stoves
is THE TRIUMPH, invented and patented by Joseph C.
Henderson.
THE TRIUMPH burns Wood, Anthracite or Bituminous
coal, equally well.
THE TRIUMPH is the best finished and the most dur-
able stove of the kind.
THE TRIUMPH combines more advantages than were
ever before compiled in a Cooking Stove.
THE TRIUMPH and Good Samaritan are the only
Stoves heated by a hot air chamber that saves one-third
in Fuel.
IS VENTILATED OVER OF THE TRIUMPH insures
perfection to the food being baked.
The Hot Air Improvement of the TRIUMPH raises the
temperature of the fire-box and increases the heating pro-
perties of the Stove, thus enabling THE TRIUMPH to do
more work in every variety of cooking, with less fuel, than
any Stove in the world.
THE TRIUMPH has the most perfect arrangement for
cleaning on the front instead of underneath, interfering with the
operations of Cooking.
THE TRIUMPH has a constant supply of hot water
without cost and boats water for the bathing room equal to
any range.
THE TRIUMPH is in every respect worthy the name.
THE TRIUMPH by a new, neat arrangement, allows
no smoke to come into the front hearth.
Call and see THE TRIUMPH at 122 South Clark street.
For sale at Wholesale and Retail by
JOSEPH C. HENDERSON.
se20 1m

Chicago Lead Works
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and
Litharge.
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for
Old Lead and Plan Scrap. P. O. Box 1588.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.
[jan

FAY & COMPANY'S
Machinery Depot,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the Largest and Best Assortment o
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AND BOILERS,
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES,
Woodworth Planing Machines,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Doane's Patent Reseawing Machines,
Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery,
Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners,
Doane's Shingle Machines.
Sole Western Agents for the sale of DUPONT & CO'S Ce-
lebrated
Dutch Anker Brand
BOLTING CLOTHS.
A Large stock constantly on hand. Also,
HART & MUNSON'S
PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing,
Packing, &c., &c.,
At the very Lowest Cash Prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent,
se20-y 122 Clark st., Chicago.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
Nos. 96 and 100 Wabash street, Chicago, Ill.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE
AHEAD.—The extraordinary superiority o
STEWART'S COOKING STOVE, over all others
offered for sale only by C. WYER, Agent, at
Manufactory of Morris, Wyer & Co., Michigan
street, Chicago.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES HIGH
SCHOOL,
No. 82 RANDOLPH STREET,
BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND HARRISON STS.
The Fall Term of this Institution, conducted by the
Misses E. P. and M. STEVENS, will begin on Monday,
Sept. 10th, 1860. se3 3m[w

Money and Exchange

$14,000 TO LOAN ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE, for
five years, on property in this city.
Purchase paper wanted.
E. F. DOWNING & CO.,
26 and 28 Clark st.

MONEY TO LOAN.—In Sums
not to exceed $1000, on Farms in Illinois, within
one hundred miles of Chicago.
GEO. W. HEWCOMB,
oct4 4182 1m] No. 99 Dearborn st., Room 3, Chicago.

MONEY.—Notes secured by real
estate or other collateral, running two days to six
months, wanted.
To Let—Store, Office and Lodging Rooms.
au25-4168-1m E. F. SHERMAN, 101 Dearborn st.

MONEY TO LOAN
In Sums and for Terms to Suit.
BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GREENBAUM BROS.,
se20 4149-1m Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State,
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
au31 4213-1m 121 Lake st., Chicago.

MONEY LOANED
on first-class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
NO. 62 CLARK STREET.
Three to five year Loans at low rates. Short Paper
Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts.
Ully South. wnaw6

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND,
IRELAND SCOTLAND,
And all other Countries in Europe.
The undersigned, having completed their arrangements
for making exchanges on the principal cities of Great Bri-
tain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue
drafts for any amounts from £1 and upwards.
Life or Marine Insurance effected at low rates.
Advances made on grain warehouse receipts, and ship-
ments of grain solicited. Collections, Foreign Exchange
discounted.
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
Bankers and Exchange Brokers,
ap19-c111 6m Clayton House Building, 13 S. Lasalle st

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO
ERNST PRUSSING,
DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
*Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins.
Co., Glasgow, Scotland.*
NO. 3.....LARMON BLOCK.....NO. 3
se24-1y N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the
day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited
for account in the city of New York, and sent to any
locality of New York, on telegraphic orders.
au31-1y 1866 EVERY DOOR, Telegraph Office.

Business Cards.

ARRINGTON & DENT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 117 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
A. W. ARRINGTON. [oct3 dly] THOMAS DENT.

STILES & DEANE,
COUNSELORS AT LAW
And Solicitors in Chancery.
Rooms 10 & 11, Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn
streets, Chicago, Ill.
D. P. STILES. [ap19-dly] WM. BOOCOCK DEANE.

BLACKWELL & MATHIEU,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Rooms 4 & 5, No. 48 South Clark St,
Chicago, Ill.
R. S. BLACKWELL. [oct-c254-3m] J. S. MATHIEU.

A. D. BRADLEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office—Up Randolph street, corner Lasalle
Entrance—Also, Green Goodrich, Esq., Chicago;
Hon. T. Hoyne, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. N. B. Judd; Hon.
D. Cleaves, Esq., Sangamon; Hon. Jesse O. Norton, Hon.
Geo. C. N. Holden, Esq., Col. S. B. Shepard, Esq., John
Haines, Esq., Aaron Haines. ch21-ly4-dly

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW
80 - Dearborn Street. - 80
GEO. PAYSON.....WM. C. REYNOLDS.

REFERENCES:—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Bunn & Co.,
Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Al-
wood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Rogers & Wakeman,
S. S. Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews,
Esq., Hon. Daniel P. Cook, D. W. Beadle, Esq., Hon.
Columbus, O.; S. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq.,
Edward Fontaine, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris,
Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler,
Esq., Buffalo. 1y9-dly

S. K. DOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office No. 1, Methodist Block,
Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois
my7 dly

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass
and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Lantern and Bri-
tannia Ware. No. 106 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. may7.3m-ly

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NO. 130 CLARK STREET,
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.
[feb28 '60-1y]

SPIES & BURT,
ENGINEERS AND LAW AGENTS,
No. 75 Chestnut, North Side,
Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for
every State in the Union.
References in Chicago:—Sprague & Brooks,
Prov. Exch. Spies. [jy1-1y-c793]

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Part-
nership herein-to-fore existing between the undersigned
under the firm and style of Doolittle & Miller is this day
dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will
settle the business of the firm.
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1860. ELIAS R. M. DOOLITTLE.
ANDREW MILLER.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day formed
a Co-partnership under the name and style of Miller &
Hood, and will continue the Sash Building and Ve. ian Blind
painting Business at the 1rr Dock of Messrs. Doolittle &
Miller, North Branch, foot of Chicago River, late the prop-
erty of the late firm of Doolittle & Miller.
ANDREW MILLER.
WM. P. HOOD.
Chicago, Oct. 1st, 1860. oct3-1m

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PART-
NERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore exis-
ting between the undersigned under the style of Barlow
Brown & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make
payment to Andrew Brown. JOSEPH BROWN,
ANDREW BROWN.
Chicago, Oct. 10th, 1860. oct12iw

Coal, Wood, &c.

KELLY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LEHIGH, PITTSTON, SCRANTON,
Lackawanna, Briar Hill,
ERIE, CHIPPEWA,
Massilon, Mineral Ridge,
Pittsburg and Blossburg
COALS.
Office and Yard foot of North Market st.
AND NO. 2 NORTH CLARK STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
[oct4 dl3m 1m]

COAL! COAL!!—I HAVE A
large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which
I am prepared to deliver well screened, at any time (from under
sheds), at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:
Lump Lehigh, Briar Hill,
Large and Small Egg Lehigh, Erie,
Large and Small Egg Scranton, Bloomsburg,
Large and Small Egg Stranton, Chippewa,
Also 500 tons PIG IRON, Scotch and Americana
20,000 FIRE BRICK for sale low to cash o my
time buyers. A. S. MECKER,
sep17 2073-3m Yard foot North Market st.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder.
47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA.
Gas Fixtures.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late
Patterns.
Pipe at per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 50
cents per pound. se15-1y-5697

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
94.....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO.....94
— NEAR 20th. —
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture.
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE!
The trade supplied with tastefully designed Gas Fixtures
and Plumbing Stock, at Manufacturers' prices. No Clothing
nothing dissolute ever.
Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street. se26-1y

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st.,
have now on hand the following sizes of prints:
Small 10x15 Small 15x18 Small 18x22 Small 20x24
Medium 12x20 Medium 15x20 Medium 18x24 Medium 20x28
And are receiving large supplies of BOOK PAPER,
A full assortment of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.
All orders promptly filled.
Printers' Cards and Letter, and a general assortment of
Printers' stock.
1,000 pounds of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible
prices. au18

Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
Plain Book Manufacturer,
BOOK RULER, AND RULER.
I am now prepared to execute all orders in the above
described line, and solicit the patronage of the trade. Par-
ticular attention paid to re-
Printers to supply Printers' Cards, Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes, &c., at the lowest possible prices. All kinds of
Blank Books made to order, and ruled to any pattern.
Bindery, 48 State street, Chicago. au18

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder.
47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA.
Gas Fixtures.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late
Patterns.
Pipe at per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 50
cents per pound. se15-1y-5697

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Envelopes, &c., at the lowest possible prices. All kinds of
Blank Books made to order, and ruled to any pattern.
Bindery, 48 State street, Chicago. au18

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Depart.	Arrive.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.	
8.00 P. M.	2.00 P. M.
8.00 P. M.	2.00 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.	
7.30 A. M.	5.00 A. M.
5.00 P. M.	2.00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.	
8.40 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.	
8.45 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
5.30 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
MILWAUKEE DIVS.	
9.45 A. M.	5.30 A. M.
5.40 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.	
9.15 A. M.	6.55 A. M.
5.15 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	
8.35 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
3.35 P. M.	9.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.	
9.15 A. M.	8.50 A. M.
5.15 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
4.30 P. M. Paris Accommodation.	
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.	
9.00 A. M.	5.10 A. M.
5.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
4.45 P. M. Wilmington Accommodation.	
CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN.	
9.45 A. M.	5.15 A. M.
5.30 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
9.00 P. M. Janesville Acc.	12.55 M.
MILWAUKEE.	
9.45 A. M.	1.55 P. M.
5.30 P. M.	10.40 A. M.
5.35 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation.	9.45 A. M.

*Officers of the above roads will please no-
tice of when changes in this table are necessary.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT RICHMOND, VA.

The Chivalry at Home.

[From the N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8th, 1860.

The Prince of Wales left Mt. Vernon for the capital of Virginia (without incident. Be it known that a portion of the railway from this point to Richmond is laid with strap, instead of the usual T rail. This strap rail gives forth an ominous twang as the train passes over it; it has, moreover, a disagreeable habit of flying up unaccountably and puncturing the floor of the car, impaling at times the occupants, spitting them in fact like birds. This peculiarity of the rail was kindly explained to the more timid members of the suite. The explanation had the general effect of putting all at their ease; but they were glad when the less volatile and fogacious T rail was reached.

Clustering about the little dry stations as the train sped were groups of negroes of all ages which ile between infancy and extreme, white-wooled, hobbling and bent old age. They of the dark race greeted the Prince with shrieks, expressions of blessings which, when uttered by the weak and the oppressed, so full of pathos, "Dod bress de young Prince Wales," "God bress de young Lord Ruffin." Battered hats were doffed; the crouching attitude, expressive of the humility of a race in bonds, the dark furtive glance of the slave, with white eyes, were among the phases of Lord Renfrew's welcome here.

About two miles from Richmond, at the fair ground, the train halted, and the party proceeded thence in barouches to the Exchange hotel. There was a crowd; there always is a crowd, and crowds like world over are the same. Their intrusive, rude, and disgusting traits differing in degree only, not in kind. Not wholly complimentary to royalty, or its near representative, were the cries which came from the surrounding assemblage. The few cheers, windily inlaced, did not constitute a civility; consequently his lordship entered the hotel without acknowledging the pulmonary attention showered upon him. The season dinner—a repast which is said to have united the felicities of length and badness—(two cheerful skeletons to stir an appetite) subsequently held.

On Sunday Lord Renfrew attended divine service at St. Paul's church. The chivalry rose at the entrance of royalty, laboring under the mistaken delusion, probably, that the edifice was a hippodrome, and the pending ceremonials presidingetial and equine, rather than sacred and reverential. The clergyman officiating administered a calm rebuke, which had the effect of bringing the curious congregation upon its aggregate haunches, whereupon the service began, and ended; for Anglican ideas of brevity; it was impressive, but does not call for detailed description.

For the first time since his arrival in America, his lordship devoted a portion of Sunday to the process of sight-seeing. The suite were conducted to the rotunda of the capitol, where the inscription of record which, in its disinterestedness, profanity and blasphemy, might challenge parallel. The pictures—if they had pictures—of the Lostrygonian cannibals, were compared with this, occasions of polished festivity. The vilest rabble that could be gathered from the seething slums of St. Giles or the Five Points would have seemed contrasted and blessed by comparison. While his lordship was regarding the statue of Washington, by Houdin there were constant expressions of admiration ringing in his ears. The entire suite were jostled and crowded about as, perhaps, a group of orang-outangs would have been if drunken mob of rhinoceroses. From the crowd there was scarcely an expression of civility; scarcely a remonstrance with the grinning, yelling, tobacco-besmeared and drunken rabble, to secure more decorous companions. It was a choice and fragrant exquisite of chivalry. The suave courtesy of cavalier manners was in that graceful greeting of an invited and a royal guest. The Mother of Presidents honored herself, and vindicated her claims to be regarded as the fountain head and source of American chivalry.

As the suite left the Capitol grounds, the crowd organized itself into aggressive flying squadrons, and performed fierce charges, chiefly directed at the Duke of Newcastle. They were gleyful, but rude. The rabble was probably of the "Plug Ugly" order. Its presence was possibly no draw from its behavior. The suite gained their carriages at length, and proceeded to visit St. John's church, memorable as having been the church in which Patrick Henry indulged a speech which has since bored more school boys than any other fragment of literature known in the English tongue.

The table is yet shown which the renowned orator thumped upon on the occasion. Souvenirs of Richard and Henry Lee, and Benjamin pelished of all the orators of the Revolution, cling about the venerable Church of St. John. The royal party expressed themselves highly pleased with the edifice.

Then a drive through the cemetery of Hollywood—a new and thinly tenanted place of sepulture. The graves of the Monroes, Tylers, Mayo, mayor of Richmond. It is called Powhatan, and about it cling legends of the mighty chieftain and of the gentle and brave Pocahontas—the only heroine in aboriginal history. I wish she had saved the life of some one whose name was not John Smith. It is a respectable name enough to put over a warehouse, or to sign a check, or to engrave upon a visiting card—but it blemishes the the mosaic of romance. Pocahontas as Mrs. Smith—nay, not as Mrs. Smith, merely, but as Mrs. John Smith—ah! it sucks the life blood of romance from the legend.

On reaching the hotel a sensation awaited his highness in the shape of a julep. One of the most recondite of all the juleps that since the discovery of intoxicating beverages bewitched the midriffs of men. Externally, it presented the appearance of a conical glacier—a glass tube protruded. To this Albert Edward applied his royal lips. I am sorry to be forced to chronicle hydraulic spasms on the part of the young man, but he sucked at the tube vigorously. He pronounced the beverage "astonishing," and instantly ordered another with projecting tubes for the entire suite. The latter was duly forthcoming, after the discussion of which his highness signified his wish to see the artistic concoc or of those astonishing drinks. The artist appeared, and was highly complimented upon his skill.

Garibaldi in the Palace at Naples.

[From a letter to the London Courier.]

Glancing from Rome to Naples, the picture rises, or Garibaldi, standing at the palace windows, leaning his head upon his hand, while he gazed, thoughtfully, at the sea of upturned faces; waiting until the joyous exclamations, consequent upon their first sight of him whose exertions they had so suddenly longed for should subside. His "lion" face, his noble brow, his mild, large eye, so full of soul, his long thin hair, and tawny beard, the photographer has rendered familiar to us all. The same must have been worthy of an artist's pencil, or a poet's pen. There he stood, as they tell us, looking pensively upon the throng, as if considering within himself, if the people whom he had freed would prove worthy of the boon he had brought them. Time alone can answer the momentous question; and if answered unfavorably, the world will have few sympathies to waste, for years to come,

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1860.

There is no change to note in money matters. Eastern exchange continues steady at ¢1 per cent. prem.; but the tendency is rather downwards. Currency is in good demand, and the supply is fair, though by no means abundant.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, (CANADA.)—The following is the traffic statement for week ending 29th Sept., 1860:

Passengers	$29961.26
Freight	41,991.27
Mails, Miscellaneous and Express	3,180.39
Total	$75,132.92
Corresponding week of last year	70,904.51
Increase	$227.41

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 12.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

	Flour, W'ls	Corn	Oats	Rye	Bar	Seed
By Canal	2,000	4,000	1,000			
By Lake	1,000	1777	1000		2565	
By G. S. & M. R.	1,200	1000	700	400	2000	2000
By C. & R. I. R.	1,000	1000	1000	400	2000	2000
By C. & A. R.	1,000	1000	1000	400	2000	2000
By C. & T. R.	1,000	1000	1000	400	2000	2000
By R. R.	1,000	1000	1000	400	2000	2000
Total	8,200	10,777	6,700	1,200	10,565	8,000

	Flour, Bbls	Wh't, Bush	Corn, Bush	Oats, Bush	Rye, Bush	Bar, Bush	Seed, Bush
To Buffalo	1,000	20,000	1,000			24,000	
To Kingston	1,000	20,000	1,000			24,000	
To Ft Colborne	1,000	11,000					
Total	3,000	51,000	1,000			24,000	

	Receipts. Flour, Bbls	Wheat, Bush	Corn, Bush	Oats, Bush	Rye, Bush	Barley, Bush
Lake Shp.	12,000	264,000	1,000	7,000	2,000	2,000
Chicago, R.	2,000					
Lake Shp.	1,000					
Illinois C.	2,000					
Rock Island	1,000					
Galena R.	1,000					
Total	23,000	264,000	1,000	7,000	2,000	2,000

	Shipments. Flour, Bbls	Wheat, Bush	Corn, Bush	Oats, Bush	Rye, Bush	Barley, Bush
Lake Shp.	12,000	264,000	1,000	7,000	2,000	2,000
Chicago, R.	2,000					
Lake Shp.	1,000					
Illinois C.	2,000					
Rock Island	1,000					
Galena R.	1,000					
Total	23,000	264,000	1,000	7,000	2,000	2,000

The Wheat market to day, under heavy receipts and an upward tendency in freights, was heavy, and prices receded 1@2c. The demand was chiefly confined to the requirements of shippers—there being but little prospect for speculators operating advantageously. Between 100,000 bushels changed hands at 90c for Northwestern Club; 87¢@88¢ for No. 1 Spring; and 84¢@86c for No. 2 Spring—closing quiet at the inside figures. Flour was without material change—buyers holding off for further concessions. The sales were light at $4.25@5.00 for low grade to choice Spring extras. Corn was neglected and 1c lower, with limited transactions at 29c for No. 1; and 28c for No. 2. Oats were easier and more active—18@18½c being the ruling figures. Rye steady. Barley quiet, with a fair shipping inquiry for No. 2 at 45c in store. Timothy seed not so firm—$1 90@2.15 being the range of prices. Highwines 18½@19c. Hides in good demand and firm, with an active demand by packers and shippers. Hogs more active and prices a shade higher.

Freights were firm. Tug vessels were engaged at 9c for wheat to Oswego, 14c to Buffalo and Port Colborne, and 16c from Milwaukee to Buffalo.

BREADSTUFFS.—The following is from the N. Y. Circular of Edward Bill:

"The tone of the trade has materially changed since the date of my Circular this day fortnight. It was then dull and heavy, with an increasing confidence in the actual shortness of their crop of Grain, has stimulated the export demand, and operations here have been on an extensive scale for shipment abroad. The export clearances from this port to Great Britain and Ireland in the two weeks to the fifth instant amounted to 83,353 barrels Flour, 1,211,063 bushels Wheat, 54,284 bushels Corn, and 728 barrels Corn Meal. To Havre, 1,458 bbls Flour, 35,894 bu Wheat. The receipts of flour have been quite moderate generally, but irregular, yet at the close yesterday there was an improving demand without much alteration in prices. There is a fair trade in Ohio, Canada, and Southern brands, but the principal export inquiry has been for extra state. For wheat, there has been a continued active demand for all descriptions from both local millers and the export trade, and although the receipts have been heavy, prices have been well maintained, and the quotations are 1@2c advance. A small decline in freights for the last few days has caused more activity, and at yesterday's Exchange, prices were a trifle better, closing quite firmly. From California one ship has cleared with about 25,000 bu, another of 1,800 tons was loading at last accounts for Liverpool, opening a new channel for the export of that State. Rye, barley and oats are without material change. Indian Corn is in moderate demand for home use, with but little inquiry for shipment. The receipts continue light and the market steady."

BARLEY IN ALBANY.—Oct. 10—Barley is not so active; the demand is good, but the supply is mainly of Black Canada Wet quality in store; of the close there was but one cargo offering afloat; the sales are 8000 bu winter—part last evening at 90c; 3000 Black Sea-ported at 71c; 4000 do Canada West via Buffalo at 75c, and 7400 do dark Canada West at 78½.

FREIGHTS PAID IN MICHIGAN.—The following figures were being paid for wheat at points in the interior yesterday:

	Red.	White.
Marshall	1.25@1.27	1.25@1.27
Battle Creek	1.25@1.27	1.25@1.27
Jackson	1.26	1.11
Grass Lake	1.26	1.26
Chelsea	1.26	1.26
Dexter	1.26	1.26
Ann Arbor	1.26	1.26
Ypsilanti	1.26	1.26

—*Det. Adv.*, 11th.

RECEIPTS AT TOLEDO.—The total receipts of flour and grain for the week were:

	By rail.	By canal.	Total.
Flour, bbls	1,000	1,000	2,000
Corn, bu	113,640	41,661	154,299
Oats, bu	2,000	4,000	6,000
Rye, bu	707	203	910
Barley, bu	14,270	1,000	15,270
Seed, bu	600		600

Reducing flour to wheat, the total receipts for the week (exclusive of grain in bags and barrels,) are 429,411 bu.

TOLEDO MARKETS, Oct 11.—There is rather more doing to-day than we have lately observed, still, the total amount of sales is considered light. As prices are freely reported, the state of the market can be best judged of from our quotations. Flour—Sales at $4.25 for No. 3 Wheat—Sale 375 bu mixed Wabash at $1.12½. Of Red, sales 2,000 bu, 2,000 bu, 2,000 bu, 2,000 bu, 1,000 bu, and 6,000 bu all at $1.12. Of White, sales 1,000 bu, 300 bu, and 1,000 bu at $1.18.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Oct. 11.—Freights to Liverpool: 40,000 bu grain at 11¼d is built, and 1184 in bags; 200 bris beef at 6s 6d; 900 bales cotton at 7 7-32d, and 5,000 bris flour at 3s 4½d to 3s 6d. To London: 6,000 bu wheat at 5½d.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 10.

(Abridged from Thursday's New York Tribune.)

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for Sixth street market at 44th street.....4,194

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	9@9½ Orchard
Medium	8@8½ Second Spreading
The general average of the market at	9@
The range of the sales was from 6 at	10.

Total number of Beeves received into the city this week.....20,322

This is 2,152 head less than last week, and 1,556 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 1979 head, while the number to-day was 4,194, or 2,215 head more than the average, and 321 head less than this day week.

RECEIPTS FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton, Washington and Washington Avenue, New York, 44 street, report the Cattle in Market from the following States:

New York	561	Kentucky	20
Pennsylvania	1	Ohio	1,000
Indiana	36	Illinois	1,121
Michigan	1,000	Wisconsin	1,000
Missouri	10		

The market opened on Tuesday with about 400 bullocks in pens, or which one half at the close of the day remained unsold. The first sales, or perhaps a little higher than the closing rates of last week, and at that time there have been brought that last week, and probably more of it since that period a much better feeling has obtained in the trade, and at times the demand has been quite brisk. The supply of this class has been quite sufficient to meet the demand.

There were also more bullocks sold at 10c than we have seen before for a long time; but the good fresh that drives had sold at 9c to 9½c for prime to a fat bullock show, such as high-fed Western Duchams, and a few of our country Ox at 10c; prime like drives. The Christmas cattle is now here to designate such as are grazed or fed in the stalls during the winter, and kept more in by rail or boats, in one night, and consequently without any to a from the journey, and with a fresh look, that gives them an advantage over such that come in droves of miles in length, enduring great fatigue and consequently on the market, and in the hands of the butcher, to be sold generally of the best, and therefore best for the accommodation of the consumer.

The supply was abundant of fair to good medium steers, such as are to be had by the load, and sold at about 8c on the average of a drove, and the prospect is that the same will be the case for the week.

The weather on Tuesday was generally cool for the season, and Wednesday it was cold, and the market opened the week with the wholesale butchers, such as say to kill for the wholesale dealers, and the retail butchers, such as kill for sale. They always have to ask the weather, as if when it is cold and dry, as it is now, they can generally buy more cheaply than in the inverse weather. The weather to-day was cold, and the market was not as active as on Monday.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

The market was dull, heavy and stiff and beef was not commonly sold. All the bullocks were in favor of the commission men. Some upon the rules current yesterday. In fact, the market was in favor of the commission men. It is said a little better and the market will open up as on Monday, but it will not buy more than it can sell.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....Oct. 12.

Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, 275 bbls mdse, 184 bbls molasses, 97 tc and 199 bdls molasses, 30 tcc rice, 116 bgs do, 400 do wheat, 500 bgs do, 1 bdl whalebone, 10 packages liquor, 450 pkgs sundries, 61 rolls leather, 21 crates crockery, 1 iron safe, 25 do do, 2 bdls iron, 1 do do, 1 pkg machinery, 1 box brandy, 1 bbl do, 1 pkg tinware, 1 package, 2 bxs cigars, 31 pcs carriages, 2 pcs cast iron, 40 m lumber.

Prop Wm Penn, Wilson, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Prop Oliver Wolcott, Jackson, Ogdensburg, 75 tons wood.

Brig S A Clark, Johnson, Carterville, 75 cds wood.

Brig C J Hutchinson, Williams, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 100 m lath.

Brig Atlanta, Grant, Oconto, 170 m lumber.

Brig Robert Burns, McCune, Oconto, 200 m lumber.

Brig Sky-Boy, Tyler, Buffalo, 300 bbls mdse, 20 m lath.

Brig Commerce, Locke, Saginaw, 250 m lumber.

Brig Dan Marks, Mayne, Nile, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr Lemuel, Howard, Garden, 27 m lumber, 12 m shingles, 50 m lath.

Schr Gertrude, Ring, Manitowoc, 250 m shingles.

Schr Three Sisters, Gilmore, Manitowoc, 300 m shingles, 100 m lath.

Schr White Cloud, Elsey, Buffalo, 180 tons coal.

Schr Sophia Leonard, Leonard, Buffalo, 148 tons coal.

Schr Lucy, 100 bbls mdse, 100 bbls coal.

Schr Granada, McIntyre, Oswego, 1,950 bbls salt.

Schr Bay State, Harlan, Grand Haven, 30 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr Arbor, Hart, Grand Haven, 16 m lumber.

Schr Illinois, Barker, Grand Haven, 24 m lumber.

Schr Ayrshire, Hanner, Grand River.

Schr International, Hinman, Holland, 12,500 bu wheat.

Schr Arctic, Chase, Buffalo, 1800 bu wheat.

Schr Andrew Stevens, Jolliffe, Kingston, 18,372 bu wheat, 1 bbl ashes, 8 bxs fish, 10 bbls do, and 40 pkgs mdse.

Schr R Spencer, Blanchard, Muskegon.

Schr Blue Bird, Hall, Grand Haven.

Schr Chicory, Jameson, Muskegon.

Schr G L Newman, J Newman, Buffalo, 16,128 bu wheat.

Schr Arrow, Gunn-ip, Buffalo, 12,200 bu wheat.

Schr Wellington, Gilmore, Buffalo, 1600 bu wheat.

Schr Wild Rover, Frohlick, Buffalo, 12,000 bu wheat.

Schrs H Paul, Moore, Buffalo, 15,141 bu wheat.

DROWNED.—John McMahon, mate of the schooner C. C. Trowbridge, was lost overboard off the harbor on Thursday morning while the fleet vessel was standing off and on waiting for a tug. Some boards were thrown to him immediately, when he got hold of, and at the same time the boat was out away and manned, but he sunk before it could reach him.

Kingston and Oswego papers please copy.

Passed Detroit,

Oct. 11—Up—Props Peerless of the Peninsula; Mary Ann; Forest City; Hungarian; Sultana; Mohawk; Nebraska; Valley; Evelyn, Ocean Wave, E C Roberts, Dove.

Down—Props Moscow, Fountain City, Tonawanda, H Stanard; schrs J Nash, Delos DeWolf, Mediterranean, Powell, Afton, J Hibbard, Traveler, Iron draught; Montezuma.

Lake Ports.

BUFFALO, Oct. 10—Arrived, schooner Yankee Blade, Fletcher, Chicago; A C Hayden, Anderson, do; Elmore, Henderson, do. Cleared, prop Free State, Reynolds, Chicago; schrs Shiloh, Collins, do; A C Hayden, Anderson, do; J H Drake, Boardman, do.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.....Oct. 10.

Antiope, LaSalle, 4400 bu wheat.
Glasgow, Ottawa, 4000 bu wheat.
Omaha, Ottawa, 3167 bu wheat, 2212 bu barley.
D O Norton, S Lockport, 60 cy rubble stone, 10 cy dimension stone.
P Northrop, S Joliet, 36 cy rubble stone.
Investigator, Aldine, 36 cy rubble stone.
Louella, Aldine, 36 cy rubble stone.
Rescue, Athens, 60 cy rubble and 24 dimension stone.

CLEARED.....Oct. 11.

Col Lease, Athens, 60 cy dimension stone.
Geo Washington, Athens, 60 cy rubble stone.
Prop Athens, 60 cy rubble stone.
Y H Brown, S Lockport, 60 cy rubble stone, 30 cy dimension stone.
Boaching, S Joliet, 60 cy rubble stone, 32 cy dimension stone.
H Chester, S Joliet, to the south.
Fame, Rockport, bet to corn, 440 bu wheat, 1382 bu barley.
Ogden, Ottawa, 4000 bu corn, 184 bu wheat, 74 bu seeds.
Bridgeport, Bridgeport, 4000 bu corn.
Sarah Bates, Lockport, 3000 bu corn.
Mary Ann, Lockport, 3000 bu corn.
Golden Rule, Lasalle, 60,000 ft lumber, 2200 pickets, 2 bxs sash.
J L Alexander, Lockport, 64,181 ft lumber, 150 bris salt, 1000 lbs nails.
Alex Fleming, Lasalle.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 20 m lath.
D O Norton, S Lockport.
Bee, Lasalle.
Investigator, Aldine.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO PRESS AND TRIBUNE,
Friday Evening, Oct. 12, 1860.

PRESENTS.—Flour: The engagements to-day were—To Buffalo:—Schrs C. G. Trowbridge, Onward, Skopk, Gem, and White Cloud, wheat at 14c; schr Zadock Pratt, wheat (to load at Manitowoc) at 16c. To Port Colborne:—Schr J. Chickering, wheat at 16c. To Oswego:—Schr New Lisbon, wheat at 9c.

FLOUR.—Received, 4,341 brls; shipped, 1,400 brls. Market quiet. Sales were:—200 brls "Decker's Double Extra" at $5 25; 70 brls "Peerless" at $4.50 (to be shipped by the 20th of October); 100 brls "Rosevelt Mills," 2d hds "Cascade," and 47 brls "Pacific," all on p. t.; 45 brls choice Rye at $4.25 per 196 lbs; 40 brls good do at $4.00 (all); 400 brls good Spring wheat Extra at private.

WHEAT—Received, 103,772 bu; shipped, 128,603 bu. Market declined 1@2c. Sales were:—4,000 in Northwestern Club at 90c in store; 10,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 89½c in store; 12,000 do do at 87½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 88c in store; 3,000 do do at 87½c in store; 1,000 in No. 2 Spring at 86c in store; 6,000 bu do at 85½c in store; 20,000 bu do at 85½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 85½c in store; 4,000 bu do at 84½c in store; 190 bu Rejected at 76c in store; 200 bu do at 76c in store.

CORN—Received, 35,970 bu; shipped, 21,450 bu. Market dull and in favor. Sales were:—600 bu No. 1 at 29c in store; 1200 bu do at 28c in store; 700 bu new Rejected at 26c per 32 lbs on track; 700 bu Rye at 35c per 76 lbs on track.

OATS—Received, 11,967 bu; shipped, none. Market easier. Sales were:—4000 bu No. 1 at 18c in store; 10,000 bu do at 18½c in store.

HIGHWINES—Received, 66 brls. Market quiet. Sales were: 160 brls city at 19c; 80 brls at 18½c.

ALCOHOL—40 brls at 20c.

TALLOW—100 brls prime packers' at 9¾c.

BROOM CORN—31 tns good at $70; 1¼ tons fair at $60. Common quality dull.

MESS PORK—Nominal at $19.50.

LARD—25 brls prime leaf (summer cured) at 11½c.

BUTTER—Stock of common boiler large and market dull at 7@8½c; good to choice in fair demand at 10@12c.

EGGS—10@11c per doz, with a fair demand.

POTATOES—Dull at 15@20c.

SWEET POTATOES—In good supply, with sales in small lots at 30@35c.

HIDES—Received, 77,329 lbs. Market firm. Green, 5@6½c; Green salted, 7½@7½c; Dry Flint, 14@14½c.

LIVE STOCK.—Received, 150 bags; 324 beeves, Hoof Cattle in limited supply and rather scarce, with a good demand by packers and shippers at $2.35@2.75 for common to good, and $2.75@3.25 for good to prime. Hogs were more active to-day, and the market ruled higher. Sales were:

154 beeves, averaging	1000 lbs, at		$2.40
60	"	1000	2.50
40	"	1100	2.60
30	"	1128	2.70
110 hogs,	"	220	3.30
37	"	200	3.40
269	"	200	3.50
269	"	200	3.70
110	"	200	3.80
			3.65

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

FLOUR—Opened quiet with only a moderate request for home consumption, and closed 5c per bbl under on common grades, with only limited operations; sales 15,000 bbls at $5.30 @5.40 for super state, $5 10@5.65 for extra do., $5.70@ $5.85 for super western, $5.30@5.75 for common to medium extra do., $5.75@6.35 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, Canal-ip and trade brands—no sales business doing at about previous prices at $5.75@6.75 for common to fancy extra. Corn Meal steady, with moderate business doing at about former prices.

WHEAT—Firm with a more active demand; sales 9000 bu, incl. part evening, at 270@284.

CORN—Held firmer and opened 1c per bu at an improvement of about 1c and closed heavy at a decline of 1c on yesterday's prices; sales 10,000 bu at 68@69c for Western mixed, and 1,500 bu Southern at 71 @71½c; 9,000 bu white Indiana at 71 @71½c; 12,000 bu choice at 71½ for No. 1; at 71½ for very choice; 4,000 bu No. 2 do; 5,000 bu No 3 on shipboard at 70c; 27,000 bu Milwaukee club at 71½@72c, also better advertising to-day; 30,000 bu winter red west, on p. t. at 71@72c. Rye firmer. Sales 1,000 bls at 75@76c in store and afloat for mixed western; 71@74c for inferior to prime yellow southern. Oats in moderate request and prices without striking change at 37@38½c for Jersey, Canadian and state.

WOOL—Dull for all descriptions. We hear of no sales to report.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm with moderate demand. Sales 1,100 bbls at 18.75@19.25 for mess; $14.50 for prime. Beef quiet and steady; sales 200 bbls at $6@6.50 for country prime; $7@8.50 for country mess; $9@10 for repacked mess; $10.50@11.75 for extra do. Prime mess beef and beef hams dull and nominally unchanged. Cut meats dull and nominal. Lard dull and heavy; sales 200 bbls at 12¼@13½c. Butter selling at 11@12c for Ohio, 16@20c for State. Cheese continues steady at 9½@11½c inferior to prime.

GROCERIES.—Sugar steady with fair demand. Sales 1100 hhds Cuba at 6½@7c. Coffee firm, with rather more doing; sales of 1900 bags Rio at 14¾c, part on p. t.; 100 bags Laguayra at 15c; 250 bags St. Domingo at 13@13½c; 1000 mats Java at 19½@20c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Sales 10 hhds Porto Rico at 30c; 2 hhds Cuba Barbadoes at 30; 20 bris New Orleans at 47.

Rice in moderate demand and steady.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, Oct. 12.

FLOUR—Steady at $5.35 for extra state.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Scarcity of boats check shipping inquiry. Sales last night of 11,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1.16 afloat, and 6,000 bu white Canada on p. t. Corn unchanged. Sales 5,000 bu Illinois at 67c, delivered. Barley a shade lower. Sales 7000 bu ordinary Canadian at 70c, and 2,500 do at 70c at del. Steady. Sales 4,000 bu Canadian at 66c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Advanced 1c on grain, owing to the scarcity of boats. Flour, 40c; wheat, 13c; corn, 12c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—117,000 bu wheat, 37,400 bu corn, 14,300 bu barley, 3,000 bu rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,700 bbls flour, of 40,400 bu wheat, 47,300 bu corn, 5,800 bu oats, 7,200 bu barley, 400 bu peas.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, Oct. 12, 1860.

FLOUR—In fair local and interior demand, and market firm.

GRAIN—Wheat opened active and firmer, but closed quiet and less firm. Sales 127,000 bu at $1.08 for No 2 Chicago spring; $1.08¾ for No 1 do; $1.09¾ for mixed and do Northwestern club; $1.11 for No 1 Milw club; $1.10@1.19 for red winter Ohio; and $1.20 for white. Corn is $1.2@1.20 for white Michigan; $1.22@1.26 for white Canada; 70c for yellow Ohio. Oats in good active demand. Sales 83,000 bu at 35½@36c. Other grains quiet and no sales.

CANAL FREIGHTS—29c for flour, 16½c for wheat, 13½c for corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—7,000 brls flour, 166,000 bu wheat, 1,000 bu barley, 15,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,800 brls flour, 128,000 bu wheat, 34,000 bu corn, 11,00 bu oats.

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11	"	24	" 35	"	1,600
12	"	24	" 40	"	1,700
13	"	24	" 45	"	1,800
14	"	24	" 50	"	2,000

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[oct3-d30-7m]

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and 122 Lake street.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. This Water is gaining great celebrity, and the demand for it is increasing rapidly. Its beneficial character is attested by thousands, and it is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be superior to any other medicinal Spring Water now in use. The almost miraculous cures which it has performed lead us to believe that it is destined to become extensively used in the treatment of very many diseases which ordinary remedies fail to cure. Its curative properties are established beyond question, and we feel assured that in most, if not in a great extent, reparation many of the ailments of the day. We respectfully solicit the trial of our readers who may be suffering from general debility, or from any of the diseases for which this Water is prescribed, to give it a trial. See advertisement in another column.

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CATARRH! CATARRH!!

DOCTOR BEELER'S

Liquid Catarrh Remedy.

Warranted to be a SURE and PERMANENT CURE for Catarrh. A Circular, with important testimony of those who will speak in any person by addressing Box 1874, Chicago, Ill. Office 126 Lake street, Chicago.

GREEN APPLES.—I am receiving large quantities of Green Grass Apples from Michigan, which are packed in barrels, and which will be sold at extremely low rates. Those who wish to purchase by the single barrel, or by lower quantities, will find it to their interest to call at my store.

Orders from the country for Apples and Potatoes will receive prompt and careful attention.

JAMES H. DOLE,
Merchant of No. 98 Dearborn street.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET

Printing neatly and promptly executed at PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 84 Clark street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Important from Italy.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool 30th ult., via Halifax, has arrived.

We have a little additional news. Lord Russell's note to James Hudson, British Minister to Turin, expresses the fear that the attack against the Roman States and Kingdom of Naples may lead to an attack upon the possessions of Austria in Venetia. If the King of Piedmont was not at liberty to exert the preliminaries of Villa Franca and the treaty of Zurich, now that he has pledged his royal word, he is not at liberty to attack a nation with which he promised to live in peace and friendship. Should such an event occur, Italy would again be exposed to all the chances of uncertainty.

Garibaldi has consented to a deputation of Venetians publishing a journal in Naples to excite the people of Venetia to general rising. He told them the present war was the only national one which could give them a country. "Our battles are so many marches to our progress to the Alps, on the summit of which stone we will engrave." He authorized them to act as an association for the purpose of raising a subsidy on all kinds of insurrectionary war making.

The King's soldiers at Gaeta had demolished the residence of the French Consul under the pretence that there was ——— connivance between him and ——— terribelli. He was absent.

A formal order has been given to the Piedmontese commander to avoid all conflict with the French, and even the discussion of any questions unatsewer with the French commanders.

It is said Farini is to retire, as a compromise between Garibaldi and the Cavour administration.

The commander of the Fort of Baia, near Naples, still resists, and threatens to blow up the fortress.

TURIN, 28.—Farini accompanies the King to Florence and Bologna. A Sicilian deputation is expected to arrive here to confer with Prof. Mordini.

The remainder of the military contingent of 14,000 men is called under arms.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Africa arrived at 3. News mainly anticipated.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—Paris correspondent of *Daily News* says there was a Privy Council held Thursday, at which it was understood a proposal from Gen. Guyon to augment the French army in Rome to 20,000, and some say to put down Garibaldi, was discharged. It is to be feared the result was a decision which will lead to a bloody war, and at the best put an end for a long time to all hope for the regeneration of Italy.

Marshal Valhant leaves Paris to take command of the army of Italy, and will speedily be followed by two divisions.

It is stated more positively than ever that the Pope had received to leave Rome.

The market for consols closed flat on Saturday, cold and wet weather having a depressed influence.

The capitulation of Ancona is confirmed. The Vanguard of the Sardinian army was at Tippoli, six kilometres from Rome.

The Paris *Patrie* reports the Neapolitan Royalists masters of the Volturno.

Paris Bourse animated and higher; Rentes 68@69.

A second body of English volunteers, 450 strong, for Garibaldi, had arrived.

The ship Conway, chartered to the Government for the conveyance of the soldiers' families to India, had been abandoned 800 miles from Madeira. The passengers and crew were all rescued.

It is reported that Garibaldi has withdrawn the command of the fleet from Admiral Persano.

It is stated that Austria intended to propose at Warsaw that the different Powers should not recognize any settlement of the Italian question as binding, without her consent.

Thomas Smith & Co., distillers of London, have suspended. Liabilities considerable.

From New York City.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Prince was serenaded last night by the Lincoln Club.

A despatch from Philadelphia to the New York *Tribune* intimates that Horton McMichael editor of the U.S. Gazette and North American, will probably be United States Senator in place of Mr. Bigler.

A. Van Beest, said to be the greatest marine painter living, died in St. Luke's Hospital on the 9th.

F. F. Tracy, of California, delegate from that State to the Chicago Convention, died at Louisville, Lewis Co., N. Y., on the 4th inst., after a sickness of about a week. He was a native of New England.

The Prince visits the New York University at 10 A. M. to-day, partakes of a collation at Mayor Wood's residence, and goes to the ball at the Academy of Music in the evening. On Saturday evening the firemen's procession in his honor will be given. On Sunday they will attend divine service at Trinity Church, and on Monday will probably visit West Point in the Harriet Lane revenue cutter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The Prince, according to programme, visited the New York University this morning and received an address from Chancellor Ferris, and another from Prof. Morse. He visited Astor Library, Cooper Institute and Free Academy, where the scholars all rose on his entrance and remained standing during the the visit. After a drive to the Central Park he dined with Mayor Wood, and thence proceeded to High Bridge, returning in season to reach the city to night. Soon after leaving the Hotel this morning, a young fellow named Edward Monooue, who says he was born in England, and is evidently in a disordered state of mind, rushed out of the crowd on the sidewalk shaking his fists and exclaiming, "Who are you? I can whip you any day; you never will be King of England if you live a hundred years." Some spectators also deeire he threatened to shoot the Prince, but others deny it. The Prince and suite paid no attention to the disturbance and possibly did not hear the insulting language. The Prince, by steam, planted two trees in the Central Park, one an English oak, the other an American elm.

From Pike's Peak and the Nebraska Election.

OMAHA, N. T., Oct. 11.—The mail coach of the Western Stage Company reached this city at noon yesterday, with Denver dates to the 4th inst.

The trial of Gordon for the murder of Gantz, was concluded before the Settlers' Court on the 2d. He was to be hanged on the 6th.

Mining news continues favorable.

Amount of gold dust shipped from this city per Express yesterday, $60,044 50.

Election returns of the Territory come in slowly. The Democrats claim that their candidate (Morton) is elected by 200 majority, and both houses of the Legislature as Democratic; while the Republicans claim a majority for Daily and both branches of the legislature as Republican.

A "Scene."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Quite a scene occurred this morning at the corner of 24 and Walnut streets between Mr. Presbury, the proprietor of the Girard House, and James Edwards, one of the owners of that property.